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LAW REGULATING HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES

Labor Commissioner Doherty Says Law Will Be Enforced

Commissioner James B. Doherty of the State Bureau of Labor, has called attention to the amendments made by the last Legislature to the law regulating the employment of female labor. It is now forbidden to employ a female for more than ten hours in one day in mercantile establishments, with certain exceptions set forth in the act.

With the approach of Christmas time, Commissioner Doherty deemed it advisable to say that the law will be enforced. It is as follows:

No female and no child under fourteen years of age shall work as an operative in any factory, workshop, mercantile, or any manufacturing establishment in this State, more than ten hours in any one day of twenty-four hours. All contracts made or to be made for the employment of any female, or of any child under fourteen years of age, as an operative in any factory, workshop, mercantile, or in any manufacturing establishment, to work more than ten hours in any one day of twenty-four hours, are and shall be void.

Any person having the authority to contract for the employment of persons as operatives in any factory, workshop, mercantile, or in any manufacturing establishment, who shall engage or contract with any female or any child under fourteen years of age to work as an operative in such factory, workshop, mercantile, or in any manufacturing establishment during more than ten hours in any one day of twenty-four hours, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$20; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to females whose full time is employed as bookkeepers, stenographers, cashiers, or office assistants, nor apply to persons employed in factories engaged exclusively in packing fruits or vegetables between July 1 and November 1 of each year. Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall apply to mercantile establishments in towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants, or in country districts, nor in mercantile establishments on Saturdays.

A Bumper Corn Crop

According to the November report of the Department of Agriculture, issued recently, the country establishes the record of having grown the largest corn crop that any country in the world ever produced. This report completed the government's preliminary estimate of the nation's farm crops, and gave the corn crop as 3,169,137,000 bushels. This marks the year as a most remarkable one from the standpoint of agricultural production.

The crop of corn was worth on November 1 to farmers \$1,850,776,000. The enormous sum of \$4,171,134,000 represented the farm value on November first of the United States crop of corn, hay, wheat, oats, potatoes, barley, flax seed, rye and buckwheat. With the value of growing cotton crop and the crops of tobacco, rice and apples, the aggregate value of these principal farm products will amount to well beyond \$5,000,000,000.

Amherst Boy Won Corn Prize

Frank Brockman, an Amherst boy, easily won the honors for the largest number of bushels of corn raised to the acre in the State. His acre measured out 167 bushels and T. O. Sandy, the State Demonstration agent for the Federal Government, said it was the finest grade of corn he has ever seen in his wide agricultural experience. Young Brockman will get a trip to Washington with all expenses paid by the Federal Department of Agriculture, as a reward for his efforts.

A movement has been started by Secretary Mayfield, of Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce, to have this corn exhibited at the National Corn Show at Columbia, S. C., and pay the boy's expenses on his exhibition.

Gilbert Fitzgerald, another Amherst boy, ranks second in the corn yield. His cultivation measures 148 bushels to the acre.

THE FRANKING GRAFT

Members of Congress Greatly Abuse This Privilege

The recent report of the Postmaster General showing that the franked mail of the recent campaign turned the comfortable profit of the previous year into a deficit of \$1,781,000 for the last current year, calls attention to an excellent opportunity for the incoming Democratic administration to effect several important savings. There is no doubt that the franking privilege is badly abused and that the abuse will increase with the establishment of the parcels post. It was recently told of one Congressman that he franked his soiled clothes to his home to be laundered. But in the matter of campaign literature and other printed matter the loss is not only in the mail but also in the tremendous waste in printing. Millions of dollars are spent annually for the printing and postage on reports, speeches, etc., which are never read and which serve no useful purpose. In fact, documents of this nature which it costs hundreds of thousands of dollars to produce are destroyed annually without being taken from the government printing office.

Another reform along the same line which could be accomplished to the saving of millions of dollars without working serious injury to any one would be in abolishing the free seed distribution. The purpose which it is supposed to fill of improving agriculture is nothing less than a farce. The packages are too small and most frequently of too inferior quality to be of any practical value and if they were it is not the proper function of the government to supply free seed. The farmers would far rather take their money and buy dependable seed and let the stupendous cost of these unappreciated gifts apply upon the reduction of their taxes.

Glad Time for Dixie Under the New Administration

What a right glorious time Dixie land is going to have in the next Congress! In the present Democratic House she holds forty out of the fifty-six committee chairmanships. The South will be even more dominant in the next House. And now that the Senate also seems coming into Democratic hands, the South will, for the first time since the days of James Buchanan, be in practical control of the machinery of our government.

With a son of old Virginia soon in the White House, a Confederate Democrat as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and all these committee chairmanships in their hands Dixie should no longer feel that she has no share in the government. Americans have lived to see the day when the State that fired on Sumter has taken the place of power that has been so long held by the State that lost the first soldier who died in the defense of the Union. Maybe it is all for the best. Nothing is to be gained by grumbling about fate. But it is interesting to have lived through all these years till the time when the voice of South Carolina carries greater weight in the management of this Federal Union than that of Massachusetts or of all New England combined. — Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Governor Blease on Lynching

At the Governors' Conference in Richmond, attended by about twenty Governors of States, Governor Blease of South Carolina, last week made the following statement with reference to lynching:

"I have said all over the State of South Carolina, and I say it again, now," he declared, "that I will never order out the militia to shoot down their neighbors and protect a black brute who commits the nameless crime against a white woman."

"Therefore, in South Carolina, let it be understood that when a negro assaults a white woman, all that is needed is that they get the right man and they who get him will neither need nor receive a trial."

A telegraph wire strung through the country will last about four times as long as one passing through the air.

FARMERS' BIG CROPS REDUCE LIVING COST

Secretary of Agriculture Makes Annual Report

PRESENT YEAR THE GREATEST

Yield More than Doubled in Past Sixteen Years

After sixteen years, a record of service in the Cabinet, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has submitted to President Taft the last annual report he will make as head of the United States Department of Agriculture. The report is more than a review of the past year's work; it contains a summary of the agricultural advance of the country during the venerable Secretary's term of public service.

"The record of sixteen years has been written," he says. "It begins with a yearly farm production of \$4,000,000,000 and ends with \$9,532,000,000. Sixteen years ago the farmer was a joke of the caricaturist; now he is like the stone that was rejected by the builder and has become the headstone of the corner. The tillers of the soil were burdened with debts, he adds, but prosperity followed and grew with unexampled speed. Beginnings have been made in a production per acre increasing faster than the natural increase of population. There has been an uplift of agriculture and of country life."

"During the past sixteen years the farmer has steadily increased the wealth production year by year, with the exception of 1911. During the sixteen years the farmers' wealth production increased 141 per cent."

GREATEST YEAR OF ALL

"Most productive of all agricultural years in the country has been 1912. The earth has produced its greatest annual dividend. The sun and the rain and the fertility of the soil heeded not the human controversies, but kept on working in cooperation with the farmers' efforts to utilize them. The prices at the farm are generally profitable and will continue the prosperity that farmers have enjoyed in recent years. The total production of farm wealth is the highest yet reached by half a billion dollars. The grand total for 1912 is estimated to be \$9,532,000,000. This is more than twice the value of the farm wealth in 1899."

Estimated value of 1912 crops: Corn, \$1,759,000,000; hay, \$861,000,000; cotton, \$860,000,000; wheat, \$596,000,000; oats, \$478,000,000; potatoes, \$190,000,000; barley, \$125,000,000; tobacco, \$97,000,000; flaxseed, \$39,000,000; rye, \$24,000,000; rice, \$20,000,000; buckwheat, \$12,000,000; hops, \$11,000,000; all cereals, \$3,000,000; sugar, \$117,000,000; live stock products (poultry), \$570,000,000; (wool), \$555,500,000; (animals), \$1,930,000,000.

REDUCING COST OF LIVING

The most effective move toward reduced cost of living is the production of greater crops, says the Secretary, and this move, he declares, is due to the work of the Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations and to the help of the press in publishing every movement to help the farmers. The nation, he adds, forgot its farmers in the general scheme of education of past years and few philanthropists thought of them when giving for education, but they are waking up and thinking for themselves and Congress has been good to them.

In the absence of Governor Oddie, Republican, from the State of Nevada, Lieutenant-Governor Gilbert C. Doss, Democrat, appointed George B. Thatcher, Democrat, of Tonopah, Attorney-General of Nevada for the unexpired term of the late Attorney-General Cleveland H. Baker, Republican, who died Thursday. The commission was signed and delivered the same evening.

A Parisian chemist has invented dyes said to make dresses change their color hourly.

WILSON'S ELECTION COST ONE MILLION

Very Few Large Contributions by Individuals

TOTAL FUND WAS \$1,110,952

Virginians Appear Among Some of Liberal Contributors

It cost the Democratic National Committee \$1,159,446 to carry the election for Wilson and Marshall, according to its final statement of contributions and expenses filed with the House of Representatives. Charles R. Crane, Chicago, was the heaviest contributor, with \$40,000, closely pressed by Cleveland H. Dodge, New York, \$35,000, and Herman Ridder, New York, as treasurer of funds, collected for the committee \$30,073.

The total of \$1,110,952 contributions received by the committee came in 89,354 separate contributions, of which all but 1,625 were in amounts less than \$100.

William J. Bryan gave \$1,000, as did David R. Francis, former Secretary of the Interior; Mayor John A. Fitzgerald, Boston; Senators Newlands, Nevada, and O'Gorman, New York. Senator Watson, West Virginia, contributed \$7,500, and Governor Foss, Massachusetts; former Senator William A. Clark, Montana, and Roger Sullivan, Chicago, gave \$5,000 each. George F. Bier, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, gave \$1,000; B. F. Yoakum, New York, \$2,500, and former Mayor J. D. Phelan, San Francisco, \$2,000.

John Barton Payne, Chicago, put \$15,000 into the committee's chests; Judge J. W. Gerard, New York, \$13,000, and Jacob H. Schiff and B. M. Baruch, New York, \$12,500 each.

ELEVEN GAVE \$10,000 EACH

The \$10,000 contributors were Charles S. Guggenheimer, Samuel Untermyer, James Speyer, Jacob Ruppert, Henry Goldman and Henry Morgenthau, all of New York; F. C. Penfield, Cincinnati; Thomas D. Jones, David B. Jones and B. M. Winston, all of Chicago, and Hugh C. Wallace, Tacoma, Wash.

W. R. Craig, New York, gave \$9,000; G. F. S. Peabody, Chicago, \$6,450, and J. C. Mayo, Kentucky, and W. C. Beer, Yonkers, N. Y., \$6,000 each.

The \$5,000 contributors were Rola Wells, St. Louis; W. R. Rust, Tacoma, Wash.; F. B. Lynch, St. Paul; W. A. Gaston and H. P. Nawn, Boston; J. M. Camden, Versailles, Ky.; Charles Smith, Menasha, Wis.; C. A. Spreckels, S. Harris, E. A. S. White, John de Saules, Nathan Straus and John D. Ryan, all of New York.

Representative Thomas J. Scully, New Jersey; Ralph Pulitzer, New York; Joseph E. Willard, Richmond, former Lieutenant-Governor and Corporation Commissioner of Virginia; Charles W. McAlpine, New York, and J. J. Starrow, Boston, gave \$2,000 each; R. H. Van Sant, Kentucky, \$1,500, and Walter A. Milstead, Manila, \$1,400.

Among the \$1,000 contributors were John B. Stanchfield, Lewis Nixon, Sergeant Cram, D. I. Ekins, Perry Belmont, F. Benedict, John F. Wallace, Herbert Lehman, De Lancey Nicoll, Herman Metz, F. H. Allen, all of New York; H. St. George Tucker, Lexington, Va.; Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., and former First Assistant Postmaster-General F. H. Jones, all of Chicago.

Four Shots Got Four Bears

Abel Arbogast of the Sinks, Pocahontas county, is some bear hunter. Recently he tracked an old she bear and three cubs into a laurel patch, then went home for help and returned with his brother and another man, to drive the bears out while he watched at crossing. The bears came out and Arbogast killed all four of them, shooting but one shot for each one. Then on the day following he went out and killed another large bear. On his house are stretched the hides of two big bears and the three luscious cubs.—Pocahontas.

PITH OF THE ALLEN MATTER

Negligence of the Court Officers Was Responsible

A subscriber, through the medium of a written communication, puts this question to us:

"Could not the lawyers for the Allens charge the court officials of Carroll county with criminal negligence for allowing all parties to come into court fully armed? It seems to me that had the officers done their duty in the first place—that is, at the first trial of Floyd Allen—all this trouble, loss of life and expense to the State would have been avoided."

This question, brief as it is, contains the pith and marrow of all the arguments and controversies concerning the Carroll county gunmen. And more than anything else, it furnishes ground for the contentions of those who maintain that the court officials were almost as much to blame for the Hillsville shooting as those now in the custody of the law.

We are not among those who go so far as to say there was a "conspiracy on the part of the Carroll officials to shoot up the Allens," and we admit the legal right of most of the officials to carry pistols. Nor was the failure of the sheriff and others to search the clansmen in the belief that they carried concealed weapons criminal negligence in the eyes of the statutes.

But in view of everything that had occurred and was about to occur, it was a marvelous lack of prudence that to many will require volumes of explanation.

And the explanation would come much easier if the evidence at all of the trials, which thus far have taken place, had not revealed the fact that every official save Judge Masie went armed into the court room—armed with the best and most modern type of firearms and seemingly prepared for heavy gun play.

And until the court officials fully explain this dereliction on their part their position must necessarily be a more or less invidious one.—Richmond Journal.

"Put More Clothes on Actresses"

The Rev. J. Layton Mauze, former pastor of Timber Ridge Presbyterian church, who married a daughter of State Treasurer A. W. Harman, and who now holds a pastorate in St. Louis, Mo., is an active member of a committee in that city looking after the public morals.

A recent dispatch from St. Louis says:

"That the costumes of theatrical performers in St. Louis are being regulated by the Evangelical Alliance was brought out today in the report of the Rev. J. Layton Mauze, chairman of the Committee on Public Morals."

"A few of the companies that have appeared here recently were composed partly of scantily clad women," said the report. "We asked the managers to put more clothes on the actresses and in each case the request was complied with."

The Rev. Mr. Mauze said that he believed it was against policy to mention any of the theatres complained of or to describe the costumes that were offensive.

Mr. Martin Leads Tobacco Probe

An exhaustive enquiry into the conditions of the tobacco trade in all important foreign countries is contemplated by the Congressional Tobacco Commission, which held its first meeting in Washington in the office of Senator Martin. Mr. Martin was elected chairman and was instructed to organize the commission for investigation which may cover a year's time.

"We shall not leave a stone unturned to get at all the facts which conspire to keep down the prices of American tobacco in the foreign markets," said Senator Martin.

"The farmers are satisfied in their own minds that there is a combination to that end among all the great European nations, and we shall try to determine whether this is true. We shall go extensively into prices past and present in the great markets, and will ask the assistance of the State Department and the Department of Commerce

DISPUTED POINTS IN GEN. JACKSON'S LIFE

Address Before Phi Beta Kappa by Dr. J. P. Smith

Dr. James Power Smith of Richmond was the chief speaker at the meeting of Phi Beta Kappa at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg Thursday night. The subject of the address was "Disputed Points in the Life of 'Stonewall' Jackson."

As an aide to the great strategist, Dr. Smith knew, as no other living man does, the closest and most personal facts of Jackson's life and spoke out of a rich and beautiful love. The imputations of over-anxiety, of lack of humor, of awkwardness, were all answered by Dr. Smith with point and evidence. He showed the great-hearted, deeply religious, sympathetic, human nature of the man, and illustrated it with mirth-provoking and delightfully droll stories and with incidents of such heart-interest as to bring tears to the eyes. He showed the lack of historic basis for the famous Barbara Fritchie story, but paid a beautiful tribute to Whittier, who immortalized the story which was told him by Mrs. Southworth, the novelist, through a poem which Dr. Smith declared to be true to Jackson's humane spirit, if untrue as to real fact. He showed the humanity of Jackson by stating that as his aide, the speaker himself handled \$30,000 raised under the general's direction for the relief of the suffering people of Frederick, Md.

The story of Jackson's little friend, Jennie Corbin, was told, and how she would come to his quarters to play and the General would send the little maid home with his gold braid wound about her hair. Then, at last, when the message came that the little girl was dead, her grown-up playmate sat far into the night hours grieving over the little friend that he was so soon to join.

In illustration of the great man's sense of humor, Dr. Smith told many charmingly funny stories. Never, he said, had he seen him more hilariously moved than when he received a letter addressed to "Mr. Stone W. Jackson," which began, "May it Please Your Lordship." It was from a woman recently from Ireland, who sought the release of her husband from the guardhouse.

Real Estate and Property Transfers Recorded

The following deeds of bargain and sale were entered of record in the Clerk's Office of Rockbridge county for one week ending Dec. 9, 1912:

Theodore A. Saville to Thomas V. Saville, one-third interest in 170 acres on headwaters of South Buffalo, \$100.

C. A. Knick to John M. Knick, 214 acres near Colliertown, adj. A. Hotinger's heirs, etc., \$3,350.

J. L. Wallace to W. E. Wallace, one-third interest in John W. Wallace lands near Fairfield, consisting of two tracts, 103 acres and 97 acres.

W. T. Poague to G. L. Slough, 6 acres, 129 poles, adj. Falling Spring church.

J. H. Hyde to W. J. Tardy, 10 acres, 85 poles, adj. S. Supinger on Broad Creek, \$210.63.

J. H. Hyde to J. H. Miller, 155 acres, 46 poles adj. W. B. Hardin, etc., on Broad Creek, \$2,789.37.

Rockbridge Lime & Stone Co. to F. T. Glasgow, etc., lot on Rockbridge Alum Springs road near Lexington.

B. G. Baldwin to Ellis H. Dillard, two lots in Glasgow, \$30.

E. S. Shields, commr., to W. H. Bond, one-seventh interest in hotel property near Balcony Falls, \$350.

Letters to Santa Claus

Often the query is made at the postoffice as to what becomes of the countless Santa Claus letters which are annually deposited by trusting boys and misses in Uncle Sam's mail boxes. Postmaster General Hitchcock has issued an order this year that these missives are to be turned over to some charitable organization in the city where mailed. In years gone by they went to the dead-letter office to be destroyed with the great